Form EIA-411 for 2006
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Table 2*e*. Historical Noncoincident Summer Peak Load, Actual by North American Electric Reliability Corporation Region, 2005 through 2006
(Megawatts)

Summer Noncoincident Peak		Contiguous U.S.	Eastern Power Grid						Texas Power Grid	Western Power Grid
	Year		FRCC	MRO (U.S.)	NPCC (U.S.)	RFC	SERC	SPP	ERCOT	WECC (U.S.)
	2005	**758,876**	46,396	39,918	58,960	190,200	190,705	41,727	60,210	130,760
	2006	**789,475**	45,751	42,194	63,241	191,920	199,052	42,882	62,339	142,096

Notes: • Actual data are final. • Historical data series are shown in two files (1990-2004 and 2005+) reflecting the transformation of the NERC regions into the new industry organization entity that oversee electric reliability. • NERC Regional names may be found on the EIA web page for electric reliability.
• Regional name has changed from Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP) to Midwest Reliability Organization (MRO).
• The MRO, SERC, and SPP regional boundaries were altered as utilities changed reliability organizations. The historical data series have not been adjusted.
• ECAR, MAAC, and MAIN dissolved at the end-of-2005. Utility membership joined other reliability regional councils.
• Reliability*First* Corporation (RFC) came into existence on January 1, 2006, and submitted a consolidated filing covering the historical NERC regions of ECAR, MAAC, and MAIN. Many of the former utility members joined RFC.
• Represents an hour of a day during the associated peak period. • The summer peak period begins on June 1 and extends through September 30. • The winter peak period begins on December 1 and extends through February 28 of the following year. For example, winter 2001 begins December 1, 2001, and extends through February 28, 2002.
• Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-411, "Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program Report."